

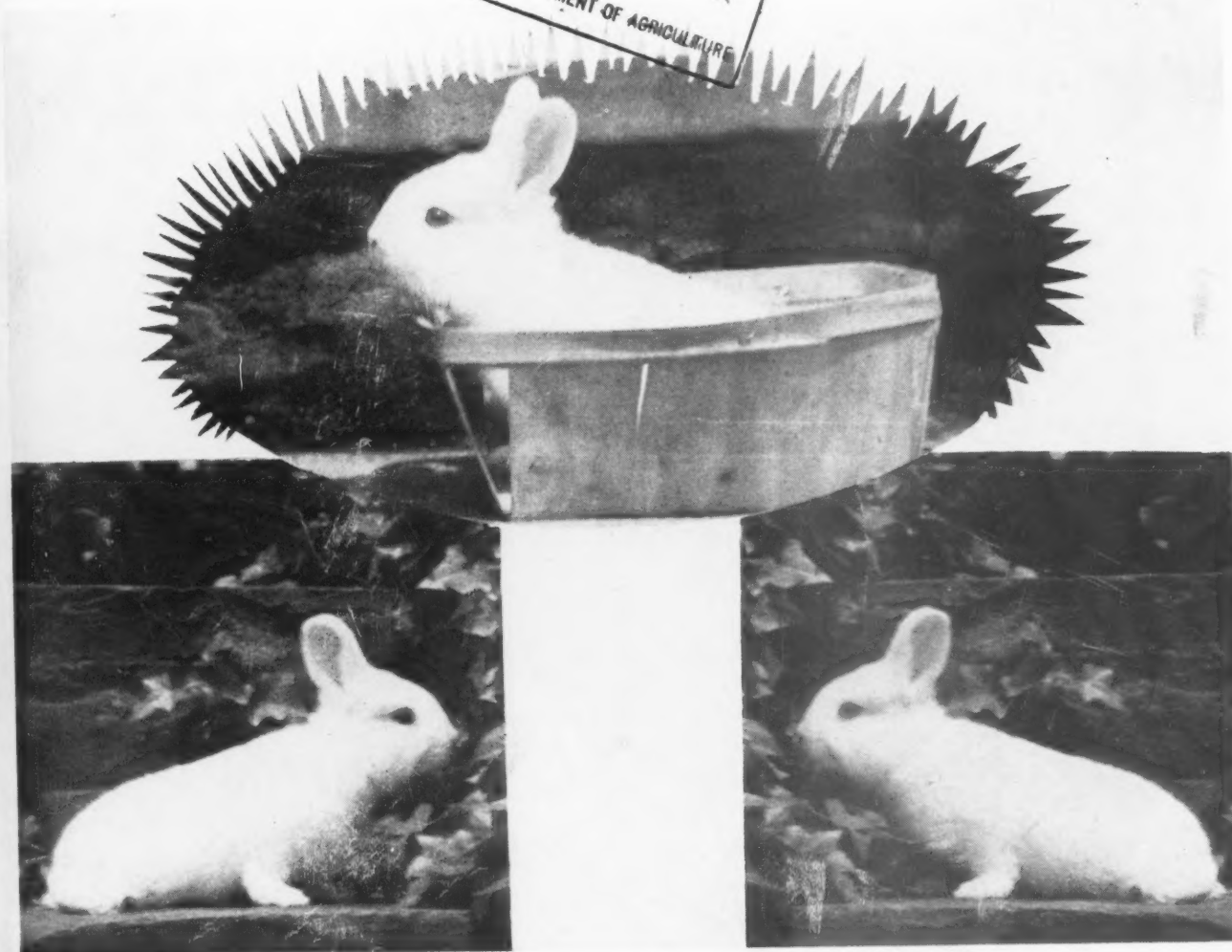
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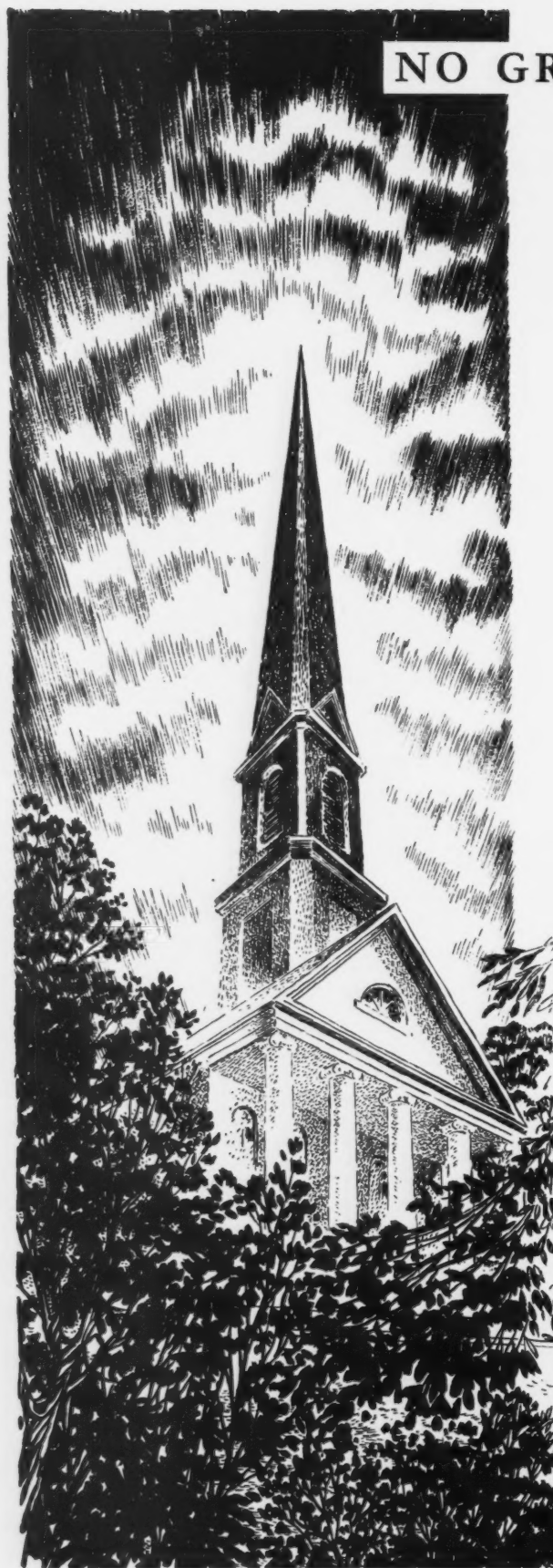
April, 1954 25c

Cornell Countryman

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Stop! -- The Interior War page 12



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I scanned the canvasses
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each principle of line, and form, and hue.

And I grew wise in Art.

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and mood . . . probed structure and technique.

And I grew wise in Music.

Avidly,
I thumbed through yellowed
manuscripts . . . through ragged volumes, thick
with dust . . . and plied my mind with formulas
and rules.


And I grew wise in Science.

Philosophers and men of wit, I read . . .
plundered every single source
of knowledge . . . made captive all the learning
of all time . . . until, I thought,
I towered in Wisdom over all.

And then I saw a steeple,
against an Easter dawn.

And I was small again.

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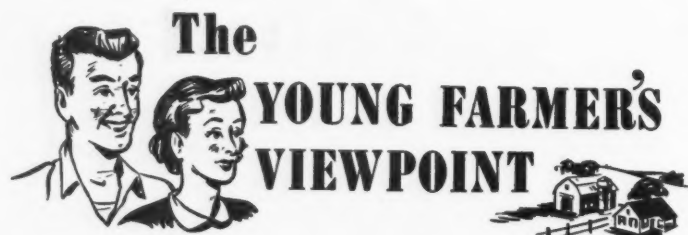
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BETTER COMMUNITIES for BETTER LIVING

THE above slogan is the theme of the Tri-State Extension Conference for Young Men and Women this month at Pocono Manor in Pennsylvania.

Some 400 young adults from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey are meeting to exchange ideas on leadership training among the 18 to 30-year age group.

"This group needs guidance, perhaps more than others. New techniques must be devised to effectively help them, and much more time must be devoted to establish programs in cooperation with them," declares Extension Director L. R. Simons.

Sponsorship of the young adult program is still another of the many activities of Extension specialists at the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

New York State College of Agriculture

A unit of the State University of New York

Cornell University

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APRIL, 1954

The Cornell Countryman

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Cover Story

It would appear that a magician has invaded the "Countryman" office. Actually, this isn't the case at all. When we found out that our Art and Photography Editor, Neil Brokaw, was the proud possessor of a bevy of prize-winning rabbits, we suggested an Easter theme for our cover.

With a little artistic help from Bob Chatterton, the rabbits came through in fine style.

The Cornell Countryman is published monthly from October to May by students in the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, units of the State University of New York, at Cornell University. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printing by Norton Printing Co. Subscription rate is \$1.25 a year or three years for \$2.50; single copies, 25 cents.

Vol. LI—No. 6

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Editorial Opinion

New Staff Takes Office Eventful Year Passes



It's been quite a year for the "Countryman."

"Goofus" covers have been replaced by scenic views of the New York State Thruway and of maple syrup gathering somewhere in the sugar maple woods of the Empire State. Content, article lengths, and even staff have undergone innumerable shufflings in a concerted effort to put a better "Countryman" before the eyes of its readers. Much credit should go to the retiring editor for these innovations.

With this issue, the new staff takes over where the old has left off—the role of instructor having already been assumed by the out-

going officers. The responsibility of producing a magazine, from the top floor of Roberts Hall, has been delegated to a group of green, untested members, albeit, members with enthusiasm, ideas, and stick-to-itiveness.

The "Countryman" has maintained its uninterrupted record of monthly publication. It has also maintained a record of increasingly better quality, from the standpoint of readability and campus interest, from year to year. Assuredly, the new staff will not break either of these records.

Stephen M. Sandler

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

One thing was apparent to us during Farm and Home Week, as we stood hawking magazines from our post in Mann Library. The fellow at the Registration Desk was feeling a little hot under the collar about something. Armed with only a copy of the "Countryman" and one of the Round-Up Club's bulletins, we ambled over to see what was the trouble.

"In the first place," he started, "why the heck do such and such and so and so have to study for prelims all week. We sure could use them at the desk. Wonder who gives prelims during Farm and Home Week to Agricultural and Home Economics students?" We had to go along with the senior's line of reasoning. Members of the upper campus faculty seemed to be stepping on the toes of the stu-

dents just a little too hard by planting exams directly in the middle of Farm and Home Week. Maybe professors on the Arts campus like to give prelims before vacation, but there's certainly no reason why such evils can't be dispensed with a week earlier up here "in the country".

"And another thing!" popped the man with the stamping machine, "why don't freshmen take a bigger part in the activities during the Week and give the upperclassmen a chance to see some of the goings-on?" We agreed with him on this idea also, but—how does one go about changing the will of the freshman to work and to accept responsibility? It's something to strive for next year, anyway.

Stephen M. Sandler

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The Slaughterhouse Four

**If judging is your meat,
you can get in on the ground floor.**

by Arthur Dommen '55

Cornell has many judging teams, who face the competition afforded by a dozen state and national contests and expositions with varying degrees of success. The latest team to join the ranks, and perhaps the most worthy of notice this year, is the Cornell Meat Judging Team.

The Initiative

While a course in meat judging, An Hus 94, has been offered for at least four years, it has never been taught prior to this year, when six students enrolled. The actual impetus for the organization of a meat judging team came from students in the more popular Meat and Meat Products course, An Hus 90. And so a team was formed. It consisted of two-thirds of the members of the sparsely populated meat judging course, but it was a start—and the record speaks well for the four men and their dynamic coach, Professor G. H. Wellington.

The Experiment

Seventeen years ago, Cornell sent a meat judging team to the Eastern States Exposition Meat Judging Contest, then held at Springfield, Massachusetts. This was the first and last time Cornell participated, until last November, when the newly-formed quartet attended the Eastern National at Baltimore, Maryland, placing 7th among 10 competitors. On the first of December the same team placed 9th in a field of 24 at the International Exposition in Chicago. In fact, George Emde tied for fourth place individual in Beef Judging. All this from a new idea—an experiment, as it were.

Bob Greenwald, Jack Perry, George Emde, Al Rosenthal, and their devoted coach began serious

training with the opening of school in the fall. They made weekend trips to packing houses in Buffalo and Rochester, and practiced judging in the basement of Wing Hall and at downtown wholesale outlets. All meat merchants involved were cooperative, and the training was later to prove invaluable.

The team members practiced even on their way to the shows. Their route to the Eastern National lay through the pleasant town of Frederick, Maryland. There is a packing house in Frederick. Hood College for Women is also in Frederick. It is not every professor who thinks so much of his students that he will arrange dates for them in advance, but the team members soon acquired the trademark "the Slaughterhouse Four." A nice exchange of letters, postmarked Frederick, indicates the success of the dates.

Professor Wellington and his fellow meat enthusiasts take pride in emphasizing that their judging is strictly utilitarian. There is no "fitting for show," as with animals on the hoof. However, who can say that practice in meat judging will not help the individual to make a better evaluation of the beef or pork on the hoof? Not only the livestock producer is interested in meat judging. It is, of course, an essential for entering the meat end of the livestock business—the packing and the processing. Swift & Company has this fact in mind when it offers free meals and judging practice to the college teams. Contact with the companies themselves may later appear as one of the largest benefits to be derived from participating on such a team.

Next Year

It should be expected that next year will see another meat judging team, equally enthusiastic, equally successful, and bound by the true ties of fellowship and good feeling that characterize a grouping of students for a particular purpose. The challenge is there. Let someone take it up. Let Cornell again be represented among the beef carcasses at the International in 1954. Let's again partake of the traditional broiled steak dinner in the dining room of Wilson & Company on the night of the contest.



Bob, Al, Jack, and George with Professor Wellington.

—Brokaw



Breakfast makes the difference

—Paquette

Don't Be Half-Safe; Avoid . . .

Mid-Morning Famine

by Virginia Paquette '56

Do you have that tired, rundown feeling? Are you irritable and cranky? Do colds keep coming your way? We offer you a sure remedy, time-tested by civilized man for centuries and guaranteed to make you feel better as soon as you take it. Simply start each day with a good breakfast!

Breakfast of Champions

There is the person who insists on staying up all night and sleeping in the daytime. Much like the common owl, he finds his evenings are so busy that he never gets to bed until very late. Consequently, when the alarm clock rings, he's so tired that he'd much rather sleep an extra half hour than eat breakfast.

If he's lucky, he just makes that 8 o'clock class. After a few hours though, he begins to have that "all-gone" feeling in the pit of his stomach. His spirits are almost nil, and he has trouble concentrating. It's a strange coincidence that each term he usually sleeps through his 10 o'clock classes.

When lunchtime finally comes,

most of his classes are over. He has completed the most important part of his day on an empty stomach. Is it any wonder that his body machine has run down when it has endured 18 hours without refueling?

The poor fellow doesn't realize that his body burns energy at night when he sleeps, just as an engine burns fuel when it idles. In fact, he loses $\frac{1}{2}$ calorie per pound of body weight each hour. In the morning this energy needs to be replaced after his long fast. If he doesn't eat a breakfast which includes enough body-building proteins, he will be constantly bothered by drowsiness and will find that he needs 8 to 12 hours of sleep a night.

Her self-imposed diet keeps a certain coed from eating the breakfast she needs. This girl contents herself with frosted sweet rolls (incidentally 350 calories each), and coffee. She has one cold after another and is constantly hungry, has no "pep," and complains of vague discomforts.

Mineral and vitamin requirements aren't huge in quantity. A

pinhead of iron a day would suffice for her. But she gets none for breakfast and only a microscopic amount in her two remaining meals. (Milk instead of coffee would help build up an iron supply.) The reason for her low resistance is simple—she's anemic.

By noon, she is famished. As a result, she eats such a hearty lunch that both her diet and her digestion are upset.

Like our first case, this one is defeating her purpose by neglecting breakfast. Beauty is an inside job, not an applied cosmetic.

Stingy Scarsdalian

"I can't afford to eat breakfast," explains a thrifty Westchesterite, who is working his way through college. However, he does manage to prime his lagging body with several cups of coffee during the morning and often picks up a few candy bars to stay his hunger. His is both a mental and a physical dullness because of his vitamin and mineral deficiency. His main trouble is seeing the board in lectures.

His philosophy is to save money by impairing his health. Yet, for the price of that coffee and candy, he could have had the very things he needs—milk, an egg, a whole grain cereal, and fruit juice. And in so doing, he might save a great deal more on future doctor bills.

Not Quantity—Quality

Just eating a breakfast isn't all that's necessary. Some of Atlas' pupils eat so much it keeps them thin carrying it around. They aren't as hungry as the others, but they're just as deficient in necessary vitamins, minerals, and proteins. How much food they eat is not nearly so important as *what kind* of food it is.

A good breakfast, according to nutrition experts, includes fruit (preferably citrus), cereal, (whole grain, restored, or enriched), milk, eggs, or meat (protein dish), butter, bread (depending upon the amount of calories desired); bread is not necessary if a whole grain cereal is included, and coffee (with a glass of milk but *not* substituted for a glass of milk).

How does your breakfast rate by these standards? Your morning meal is a pace setter for the day ahead. Improve it and watch your days improve accordingly.

"Are you and the children ready, Mary? It's almost time for us to get to the Grange meeting."

A comment like this is heard in many a home in rural America at least twice each month. The "us" implies that the Grange must include the whole family—and it does.

It has become a family institution in the life of most rural people. It was one of the first organizations—either rural or urban—to include the wife and children. All this came about because of the condition that the United States was in following the Civil War and due to the foresight of a few men.

Grange Germination

In 1866, President Andrew Johnson wanted a survey made of farming conditions in the South. He wanted to speed up rehabilitation of some of the nation's basic industry and to find a solution to the all-important reconstruction problem. As a result, Oliver Hudson Kelly—a name that was to be synonymous with Grange history—was appointed to make the trip through the South to see what could be done to make the land more productive. As Kelly traveled over the Mason Dixon line he realized that agricultural conditions were just as bad in the North as they were in the South.

Kelly's trip has often been given

credit for the Grange idea, but most authorities believe that he had already thought of a farmers' organization and that his survey trip only heightened his enthusiasm and made the idea seem more necessary than ever. Oliver Kelly knew that the organization would have to be on a national basis. In order to accomplish this, the organization had to be more than just an association of farm people loosely bound together.

When Kelly returned from his southern trip he submitted his report to the President and proceeded to make his dream of a national

rural fraternity become a reality. He gathered a group of interested people about him and they started putting their ideas for this farm organization on paper. These men, seven in number, have since become known as the Founders of the Grange. One of these seven Founders was Francis M. McDowell, an orchardist from Wayne County. Without McDowell's financial aid, it is doubtful that the Grange would have survived those first few poverty stricken years. Descendants of McDowell still live in Yates County—about 50 miles northwest of Ithaca.

After many months of discussion and actual meetings with farmers in different areas of the country, William Saunders, one of the seven Founders, was designated by his associates to write a preamble to the constitution which the men expected to adopt. At the same time, the Founders decided that Patrons of Husbandry would be the name of their organization and that the word Grange would designate local units. They also chose the motto, "Let it be perpetual" expressing their feeling about the organization.

Iron Horse Promises

The impetus for the Grange movement was provided by the greedy program of the railroads. To help the railroad companies, the government had been more than generous in giving them free grants of land amounting to thousands of acres. In return, the railroads had

The Story of

by Lyle A. Gray '56



—Bob Chatterton

Railroads, Government helped
to make the "idea" a reality.

The Grange



Members of the Cornell Grange in full regalia. Standing left to right: Ed Janis, Gatekeeper; Robert Lewis, Acting Master. Seated left to right: Nancy Knickerbocker, Lecturer; June Petterson, Pianist; Pat Fullegar, Flora.

promised all sorts of benefits to the farmers. However, when they actually began to function, their attitude changed and they broke many of their promises to agriculturalists and the government. The situation grew steadily worse until the legislatures of 32 states were trying to impose rate regulations on the companies. However, their laws were usually defeated or modified to fit the purposes of the railroads. The Grange, which was condemning the middleman, caused the farmers to interpret its declarations as including war on the railroads.

This common purpose of fighting

the railroads had helped to establish the Grange. If it had been organized for just that purpose, it would have soon become extinct, as the railroads became more understanding of the farmers' problems. However, Kelly and his followers had foresight enough to see this and had decided ahead of time to make the Patrons of Husbandry order a fraternal one complete with secret work, signs, and code. They established a number of different offices, the most important of which was Master.

Even with this careful planning, their problems were not yet over.

Due to lack of interest and/or understanding, the organization failed to grow immediately and the financial situation became so bad that the Founders spent money on only the bare essentials of life—the rest being used for circulars advertising the Grange. Years of hard labor and deprivation on the part of the Founders began to bring results. On January 7, 1868, Potomac Grange #1 was organized as a trial unit. At this time, the plans and ritualism for seven degrees were completed and revised to almost the same form as modern methods. The climax degree was called the Assembly of Demeter and Francis M. McDowell became the first High Priest of this Assembly. Later that year the second Grange (the first one on the community basis) was established in Fredonia, New York,—a Grange that, today, is still one of the most active in the State.

Opening of the West

The original plan of the seven Founders called for an integrated organization on a national basis. The seven degrees were established for increasingly larger areas. The first four degrees were for the local community Grange, the fifth for the county, the sixth for the state, and the seventh for the national.

After Fredonia Grange was organized, Oliver Kelly travelled to the Midwest and once again began to establish the Grange ideas and principles. He achieved success easier and faster there and in a few short years the Grange movement had spread over most of the United States. As the idea caught on, juvenile Granges were established for children from the ages of 5 to 14. Student Granges on college campuses have also been established. The Cornell Student Grange was among the first of these.

Powerful Influence

Thus the Grange has evolved from the ideas of a few men into one of the strongest and most influential farm organizations in the United States.

Swing That Gal!

From a modest European beginning square dancing has become a solid member of the dance floor repertoire.

by Eva Stern '57

"Now honor your partner; then honor your corners all. Join hands and circle left 'round the hall." This call and many others were repeated Thursday night of Farm and Home Week, when nearly 2,500 farm couples and students jammed Barton Hall for the annual Farm and Home Week Barn Dance.

Get-Togethers Feature Kitchen, Store Fiddler

Square dancing, which had its beginnings in Europe, is still a popular pastime today, as it was with the early pioneers in America. Colonial settlers would often gather to help each other with the work, and when they were finished would turn to square dancing. Square dances were held in any available space—in a store, a barn, or even in a kitchen.

When a square dance was to be held in a kitchen, all the furniture, even the stove, was moved out to make plenty of room. Sometimes, only the wood-box was left for the

fiddler to stand in to give him plenty of elbow room. When no fiddler or drummer was available, the rhythm was provided by the dancers' steady clapping of their hands or stamping of their feet.

Now, square dancing is guided by the caller's rhymed musical verses. Often, these verses are very amusing, but so true, such as this command, "Swing that opposite lady, the one with the two big feet," or "Swing that opposite girlie, she's very scared of mice." Sometimes, a tricky caller may make the calls confusing, for instance, the first two times around he might say, "Hurray, hurray you're going the wrong way! Hurray hurray, go back the other way." The third time around he may say, "Hurray, hurray, you're going the right way! Hurray, hurray . . ." as the dancers pause uncertainly and then go the right way.

Square dancing has been popular at Cornell since the late 1930's when the physical education department started a Square and Folk

Dancing course, which is still being taught. There are two sections, one for beginners and another for more advanced dancers. Here, students are given a chance to learn and to perfect a few square dances and also to learn several other dances, such as the tango and the schottische.

There are many other opportunities at Cornell for anyone to practice or to perfect his square and folk dancing. The Cornell Folk Dancers meet every week and many of the church organizations hold regular square dancing parties. Some agricultural and home economics clubs, including the Ag-Domecon Council, sponsor square dances throughout the year, and even a street dance is held shortly after Orientation Week in back of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. On many Saturday nights, the Ivy Room of the Straight is closely packed with "squares."

"Squares" Catch Bug

Not only is square dancing a popular pastime here, but also around the country in nearly every village and town, and even in large cities, people of all ages gather to square dance. Parent-Teacher Associations sponsor regular "round and square dances" at many rural schools, and youth centers, Y.M.C.A.'s, Granges, and 4-H clubs.

If you haven't caught the square dance bug yet, better grab a good book on square dancing, or ask your friends to teach you the preliminary steps. Here are some hints—know what is meant by the terms "allemande left," "do-si-do," "promenade," and "ladies' chain." Also, try listening to what the caller is saying instead of watching or arguing with your partner or your corner.

"Duck for the oyster, Dig for the clam."

—Brokato





—College of Agriculture

Fred Annis, ag teacher trainee at Cazenovia helps students solve their individual farm problems.

Is the education gained in rural schools inferior to that of city schools? Should country children and city children be taught different subjects? An emphatic "No" is the answer of several faculty members of the College of Agriculture at Cornell.

Clyde B. Moore, professor of rural education, and W. A. Anderson, professor of rural sociology, both agree that there is no such thing as rural or urban education. Because of the great advances in transportation and communication, the country and the city are no longer separate, isolated areas. Features of both have become intermeshed. The heads of many non-farming families living in rural areas work in the cities, and their children are influenced by both environments. Therefore, it is impractical to have different curricula for the two areas.

"Bumpkins" Migrate

"Even if possible, separation of the curricula would be an unwise thing," states Dr. Anderson, "for seven or eight out of every ten rural children will eventually live in the city or will enter non-agricultural work. Only 18 per cent of our country's population is required to produce the food supply for the whole nation."

Although there is still a widespread belief that rural children are ignorant "country bumpkins" whose schooling is greatly inferior to that of city children, this is definitely not true. "In fact," remarked Dr. Moore, "the rural child has the advantage over the city child. The curriculum of schools in both areas, especially in the elementary grades,

is rooted in the traditional life of the country."

The first grade readers present stories of nature which are easier for rural youngsters to understand. Geography, history, and the biological and physical sciences are more quickly grasped by the country youngster, who has the background and experience not accessible to the urban child. Because modern transportation facilities have cut down traveling time, rural youth can take advantage of what the city has to offer.

Critics who think that the curriculum of rural area schools is urbanized are wrong. The matter of subjects has not retarded the rural child. The weakness lies in the poor preparation of teachers in country schools, where the quality of the teachers and the supervision of work has been far below that of the urban schools. In the past teachers for the "little red schoolhouses" have been hired with less than the necessary amount of education, because rural areas have experienced

a great teacher shortage. Low salary, poor living conditions, lack of good teaching facilities, the distance from the city with its cultural advantages, and the sharply critical attitudes of many rural families have caused this situation.

Many rural communities are not yet ready to spend time and money to improve their schools and hire better teachers. However, many areas are now working on improvements. In Maryland, for example, school districts include both country and city schools. They operate under the same program, but the teachers of the rural schools receive better pay. Thus the better qualified teachers are encouraged to find jobs in rural area schools.

Means, Manner Change

In general, teachers in country schools are now better paid than those in city schools. Transportation has improved, and the attitudes of the rural people are changing because of more contacts with the city. Modern schools, usually not as large as city schools, but with excellent facilities, are being built. Smaller schools are being erected not only because the pupils are scattered over a wide area, but because large schools are not always considered the best. The smaller schools enable the teachers to become acquainted with each pupil and to give better instruction.

No longer can the rural child be thought of as less intelligent and inferior to the urban youngster. As a result of modern conditions, the youth of both environments are equals. The "country bumpkin" has disappeared forever!

A controversy—the little red schoolhouse vs. the city institution.

Now . . . Modern Rural Schools

by Karen G. Anderson '57

The Interior War

**When modernists and traditionalists
"square off" anything can break—and usually does!**

by Marylyn Mang '55

There was a time when the words "modern furniture" would affect pleasant conversation like an exploding bomb. People would abandon congenial talk and split into two factions—the champions of the modern and the defenders of the traditional. Modernists went in for stark black and white walls and bizarre furniture designed more to appear shockingly different than to accommodate the human anatomy. The traditionalists made slighting remarks about fads and styles and clung to their imitation Duncan Phyfe tables and New York-manufactured Persian carpets.

A few die-hards are still fanning the battle flames, but now the major controversy is dead. Most of today's traditionalists acknowledge

that antiquity does not make a design good. A hundred years ago there were as many inferior designers as there are nowadays. And modernists have stopped decrying the adaptation of older designs which suit today's needs.

Machine Age Hits Furniture

Many people who flinch at the words "modern furniture" don't have a true picture of modern design—an outgrowth of the age in which we live. It differs from traditional design because life in the present is different from life in any other era. This is the machine age. A home does not need to look like a factory. Furniture does not have to be streamlined in imitation of the machine. But the machine has

made its influence felt on modern design in that designers can now utilize new processes and methods to produce new designs. Who can say that Chippendale would not have designed a moulded plastic chair if the necessary equipment and methods had been available in his day? New materials are being developed — synthetic fabrics and plastic woods—and designers put them to good use. Nylon is now as respectable as plush—and far more practical.

Most of us live casually rather than formally. Thus the design of many modern chairs sacrifices rigid posture for comfort. When buying furniture, people consider "is it comfortable" before "does it look impressive." Due to urbanization and high construction costs, space within houses is precious. The old formal parlor is almost extinct and the formal dining room is following it out; rooms today serve dual and triple purposes. The open plan, eliminating many interior partitions and using window-walls is the architect's answer to the shrinking American home. The furniture designer does his part with a variety of built-ins and 'open' furniture—furniture designed with a minimum of bulk to look light and airy.

Grandma's "Exhibit A"

The kitchen is "Exhibit A" in showing what has happened to interiors in the past fifty years. Grandmother's kitchen was huge and friendly—and amazingly inconvenient. Because of the kitchen arrangement alone, she walked several extra miles every day. Kitchens of the early modern era bent over backwards to be different. They were streamlined and sterile with

(Continued on page 22)

This modern kitchen will go a long way toward saving valuable time and effort on the part of today's homemaker.

—College of Agriculture





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get the bag with the stars**

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- ★ "We didn't get the full benefit until we raised our pullets on Beacon."
- ★ "The best feed to buy costs less to feed."
- ★ "We compared with 2 large lots side-by-side. Beacon won in growth AND in lower feed cost."
- ★ "We can raise more good pullets on Beacon."

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Beacon uses *genuine* Cod Liver Oil for higher feeding value; to reduce dustiness; increase taste appeal.

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The backbone of feeding value, at Beacon, has always been the *liberal* use of the more expensive ingredients which contribute so much to growth and health. They are the sources of both known and unidentified factors. A pinch of such ingredients (*enough to list on the tag of price-minded feeds*) is not enough to give you full growth, health protection, and low feeding cost.

The ingredients we mean are *high grade* meat scrap . . . high protein, low fiber, dehydrated alfalfa *LEAF* meal . . . the *best quality* steam dried fish meal . . . fermentation solubles and milk products . . . in substantial quantities.

Beacon feeders will tell you high feeding value is the most economical. *It takes less feed to do the job.* Feeding cost is actually lower.

An important point

An experienced top poultryman says, "We didn't get the full benefit until we raised our pullets on Beacon." It's worth a second thought. The job is not done at the end of 8 weeks. The value of Beacon nutrition continues thru the period of growth to develop big bodied pullets with *laying capacity* and the stamina for *laying endurance*. The PAY-OFF is in the laying house.

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* Names of poultrymen quoted available on request.

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TOP poultrymen feed

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Diana Heywood



—Pinkas

Many Home Ec girls wondered why they didn't see Diana Heywood around campus this fall. As a child development major, Diana was one of two seniors chosen to attend the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit for the fall term. While at Merrill-Palmer, Diana concentrated in the nursery school field doing specialized work with handicapped children. However, Diana's experience at this outstanding school of study was not limited to this group. She was able to see community agencies at work, and thus received a more integrated picture of the role of the nursery school combined with other services in the community.

When asked what she missed most about Cornell, Diana answered, "Football—there's nothing like a Saturday afternoon game, although ballets and concerts in the city made up for some of it." Other things compensated, too, for Diana had the opportunity to meet many prominent people in the child development field.

In order to be chosen to attend Merrill-Palmer, a student must be outstanding both in academic and extracurricular activities. A look at Diana's college record explains why

she was selected. She has been active in Cornell United Religious Work and has participated in the Campus Conference on Religion. A member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority, Diana has worked for the Women's Athletic Association. During her sophomore and junior years, she participated in WSGA as a vice-president and as junior dormitory president, respectively. She served on the executive committee for orientation week last year. Last May, Diana was elected to Mortar Board, the senior women's honorary society.

Although the crystal ball offers no definite plans for work after graduation, Diana hopes to enter a youth agency and to do organizational work with older girls, such as the Girl Scouts.

—R.K.

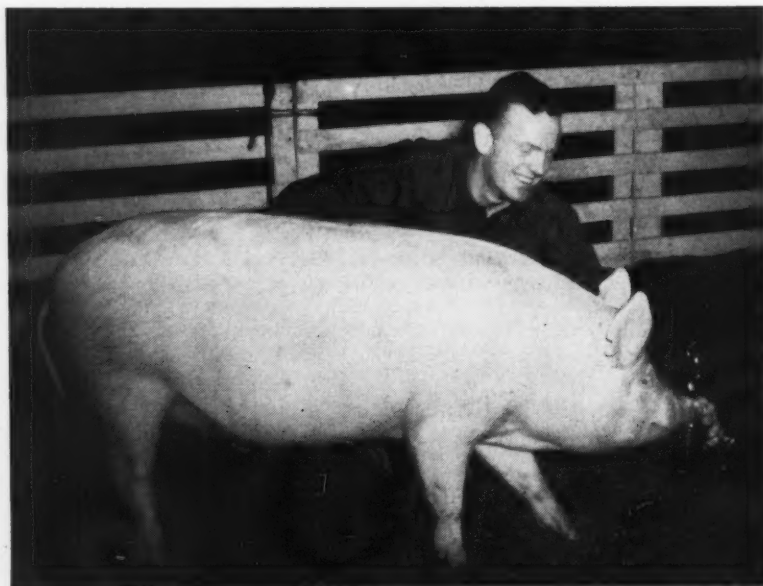
Bob Reid

"Say, have you got a match? Thanks! Now have you got a cigarette." So spoke Bob Reid, the tall redhead who wanders around the Ag quad sporting his two trademarks—a pair of horned-rimmed glasses and a pipe. By the way, in case you haven't guessed, he's usually talking to someone.

Bob plays his share of practical jokes, too. One of his most recent escapades is quite famous. It seems that at exactly 10 minutes of the hour one morning, an alarm clock went off in one of the lecture rooms. This event served a two-fold purpose—to wake students up, and to end a lecture that had a tendency to run overtime. It seems that Mr. Reid was one of the, ah, note takers and had a prelim the next period.

Bob's talents lie in many fields, but he excels in the handling of pigs. He showed the grand champion swine during Farm and Home Week of his freshman year and this year, he was superintendent of the entire Student Livestock Show. But showmanship isn't his only ability. In 1952 he was a member of Cornell's National Championship Livestock Judging team.

President of Alpha Zeta, a member of the Ag-Domecon Council, Ho-Nun-De-Kah, the Round-Up Club, and Westminster, the extension major from Caledonia, has been kept hopping busy at college. After he is graduated in June, Bob plans to do farm credit work with the Production Credit Administration or a bank or else go into one of the other branches of extension. —S.W.



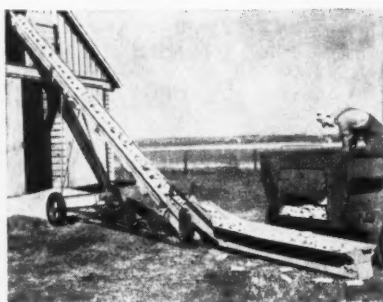
—Pringle

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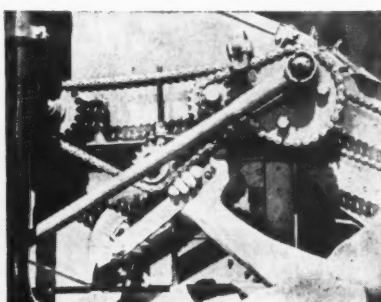


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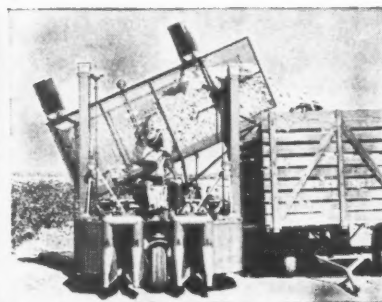
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Campus Clearinghouse



The following were participants in the Rice Debate Stage:
Theodore Mullen, Dana G. Dalrymple, Vera West, and Paul E. Steiger.

Rice and Eastman Contests. Dairy Science Scholarship.

Vera West, '54 Ag, won first prize of \$100 in the Rice Debate Stage held during Farm and Home Week. Second place and a \$25 prize went to Paul Steiger '54 Ag. Other contestants were Dana Dalrymple '54 Ag and Theodore Mullen '55 Ag.

The Eastman Stage Speaking Contest winners were William Schmidt '55 Ag, and Donald Bay '56 Ag.

A Worthy First

For the first time, an undergraduate club is sponsoring a scholarship for students. At its annual Spring Dinner on May 8, the Dairy Science Club will present Dean Myers with \$250 to be given to an entering freshman next fall. In addition to meeting the college requirements, the recipient must show interest and experience in dairying and some evidence of need. The scholarship will be renewable each year so that the club will eventually be giving out \$1000 annually.

Some of this money will come from a basketball exhibition in Barton Hall next fall and a cheese cutting exhibition at the New York State Fair.

Spring Weekend holds special in-

terest for the Dairy Science Club, which has planned some activities of its own. There will be a square dance for members at Mt. Pleasant Lodge on Friday night, a picnic on Saturday, and a cocktail party preceding the Barton Hall Dance.

The club also enjoyed Professor Herrell De Graff's discussion, on why milk consumption has decreased, at its February 8 meeting.

Grangers Meet Their Master

Over 120 visitors attended the Farm and Home Week meeting of the Cornell Grange to see and hear State Master Leon Smith, who discussed agricultural policies in connection with the Grange. Robert Lewis, '55 Ag, served as acting Master at the meeting.

Cornell also had representatives in the king and queen contest which celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Tompkins County Pomona Grange on April 17. Pat Fullegar and Lyle Gray '56 Ag, represented the campus chapter.

Do You Know the Dirt?

If you think dirt is dirt, this item doesn't concern you. But if you can tell good soil from poor, here's your chance.

The Cornell Agronomy Club will sponsor a land judging contest on May 8, starting at 1 o'clock. Anyone is eligible to compete, whether he has had agronomy or not. The group will meet at Caldwell 100 and will travel to nearby plots for sample testing. (This, incidentally, explains any weird-looking holes you have noticed around campus. They are awaiting judgment.)

Prizes totaling \$100 are being offered. These are divided into one \$25 prize, three \$15, and six \$5. A group of qualified experts will pick the winners.

Contestants in the Eastman Stage Public Speaking Contest were:
Front row left to right: Paul Hoepner, Joseph Giarrizzo, William Schmidt.
Second row: Donald Bay, William Osgood, Peter Huntington.



One campus organization is likely to have three strikes against it as far as the faculty is concerned. The Ag Eng. Club has challenged the professors of the ag eng department to a game of softball at the club's annual picnic this month. This event is becoming established as an annual affair, which the students (unwisely) usually win.

Did you notice a few especially drowsy people on campus the Monday after Spring Vacation. Twelve of them had fine excuses. They represented the Cornell 4-H Club at the Tri-State Extension Conference for Young Men and Women, held April 2-4 at Pocono Manor, Pa. Tired as they were, they will all tell you that their weekend in the Pocono Mountains was extremely worthwhile and enjoyable.

The Cornell 4-H Rec Team had charge of a workshop in folk dancing and folk games.

Cornell's 4-H representatives were Kenny Sheldon '54 Ag, Kitty Welch '56 HE, Helen Kerruish '55 HE, Mary Ann Smith '54 Ag, Joe Matejka '54 Ag, Jan Tiger '56 Ag, Bob Taylor '56 Ag, Roy Curtiss III '56 Ag, George Van Etten '54 Ag, Niels Rask '57 Ag, and Ginny Paquette '56 Ag.

Thirst Quencher

The cafeteria sells 40,000 half pints of milk a month during the school session. In addition to milk sold for drinking, the cafeteria uses approximately 1,000 quarts a month for cooking, plus the following dairy

According to Cornell economists, if everybody in the country drank milk at the same rate each meal as these people do, about 75 per cent of our total milk production would go into fluid outlets. At present only about 50 per cent goes for fluid milk

One possible reason why the Cornell consumption of milk is so high is that most college students tend to be heavy milk drinkers. Another is that the Campus experiment in milk vending machines conducted some years ago, with attendant publicity on the benefits of milk drinking, may have helped stress the importance of this food in the diet.



Cooperation Across the Pacific

**Cornell professors aid in
Filipino agricultural development**

by Eleanor Ramp '57

Clad nine Cornell professors in South Sea Island sport shirts and whisk them across the Pacific to a sunny island. Place them on a college campus near Los Baños in the Philippine Islands about forty-five miles from Manila, and notice the result: a select staff spreading Cornell University's influence to the College of Agriculture in the Philippines.

Suntan By-passed

These nine professors aren't visiting the Islands for their health nor for a suntan. They are subject matter specialists, each assigned to a special department of the Philippine College at Los Baños. Their aim is to aid in a program designed to increase the agricultural production, efficiency of operation, profits to the farmer, and the standard of living of rural people in the Philippines.

The professors' work in the program is part of a thirty-month contract, which began in July, 1952,

between Cornell University and the University of the Philippines and arranged through the Foreign Operations Mission, an American organization formed to help strengthen defense and build up the economy in war torn countries. Cornell agreed in this Cornell-Los Baños project to assist the Islands in the rehabilitation of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture and in the development of a central agricultural experiment station.

Under the contract, an initial staff of five professors arrived at the Islands in September, 1952. Residence was established immediately in new houses on a campus nestled at the foot of a mountain, the grounds of which were literally blooming with tropical flowers. They set to work at once, first to become oriented, and then to study primary needs, take stock of available research equipment, and determine the most practical procedures to follow in their task.

One day, perhaps, the people of the world will have to depend on areas such as these for a continuing food supply.

—C. A. Bratton



The Cornell staff felt that the development of a program of organized research aimed at solving the practical problems of Philippine agriculture should be the main objective of their stay. Before World War II, the College of Agriculture at Los Baños was the leading ag college in the Orient. During the war both buildings and livestock were demolished and it was the Cornellians' job to strengthen the institution, to give a helping boost toward again attaining a high position of leadership in the Orient and to assist in building up a staff of well-trained research workers to carry forth the program.

Staff members during the war were unable to travel or to keep in contact with scientific work in agriculture in other countries. Since agriculture accounts for four-fifths of the Philippine national production and nine-tenths of its exports, it is essential for the College there to regain its prestige.

Obstacles Galore

Obstacles in the incipient stages of the professors' course were the lack of equipment for labs and barns, and a shortage of books, library, dormitory, and classroom space. The staff had to become acquainted with field conditions and problems and desires of the Philippine people.

"Nothing could be less helpful," confided Professor Montgomery Robinson, '14, Extension Service Emeritus, "than trying to impose American methods and practices on an agrarian society much older than ours, steeped in tradition where land and tools are high priced and labor is cheap. But certain general principles can be applied — and promptly. Improved seed is an outstanding example.

Corn and Rice

Thus, emphasis is being placed on plant breeding, applied especially to the principal Philippine food staples, corn and rice. Control of disease pests is another area being stressed. Other problems, namely, land reform, marketing, rural credit, soil conservation, water management, animal improvement, im-

proved diets through use of more vegetables, and public education are receiving study which will continue over a number of years.

A shortage of milk in the Philippines has led to experiments aimed at developing a breed of cattle that can stand the tropical climate and still produce plenty of milk. Only the wealthy, who can afford an ample supply of dry or condensed milk, have as much milk as they need, since there are few cows, and the carabao, the source of most milk, meat, and power, gives only one quart of milk a day for a short period of time. The experimenters have discovered that a Red Sindhi-Holstein cross is the most satisfactory dairy animal.

On Their Own

To insure continued progress in the program after the Americans leave, recent Filipino graduates are appointed either as research fellows or research assistants to work under the direction of one of the visiting professors. Seven young men se-

lected from the Philippine staff are at Cornell this year for special study.

When the contract expires in December, 1954, Cornell will have the satisfaction of knowing that she

has bridged an ocean toward an improved standard of living and economic status in the Philippines and has planted a feeling of friendship and accomplishment between two groups of "aggies."

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Impromptu Visit

Very often, a quirk of fate can change a dream or myth into a reality. Such was the case a few days ago when we were strolling down State Street to an afternoon rendezvous with the printer. Opposite the Cornell Infirmary sits a brown stucco house, the inside of which is graced by a man famous the world over for his great work in behalf of humanity.

We spied the elderly sage sitting in his bedroom window and, not being ones to miss a golden opportunity, decided to pay a visit. A nurse announced us at the door of his room and bade us sit on the foot of his bed. In exactly half an hour, a Cornell tradition, in the person of a man, had become as real to us as the building which bears his name.

We traveled with him from his native state of Michigan to the

land of big business and "opposition"—New York State, and relived some of his boyhood experiences with him. Notably, one which involved a woods near his farm home; a woods which sheltered a house owned by "disreputable womenfolk." He told how, when his father came in from the fields and found out that his son had walked through the woods that day, "took him and thrashed him."

This personal friend of Ezra Cornell was eager to continue his work in identifying new species of plants at the age of 96. He confided that "life has been very good to me," and, in his own mind, he could not consider himself an "educated man".

When we took leave of him we were heartened by his firm handshake and by his conviction that he would regain his strength, so that he might once again continue along his road of immortality.

As we trudged thoughtfully down the hill, we had to agree that life has been good to Liberty Hyde Bailey, and that he has been good to life.

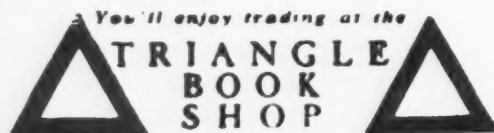
Stephen M. Sandler

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The ALL-CROP introduced many successful new principles and advantages that enabled farmers to harvest their crops more efficiently . . . at lower cost; to save more grain and clean it better. To its credit is a long string of "firsts."

It was the first harvester to be equipped with air-tired wheels for faster and easier operation in the field; first to be adapted for power take-off; first to employ the principle of wide-flow feeding and thresh-

ing with its 5-foot spiraled bar-type cylinder; first to use patented rubber shelling contacts on cylinder and concaves; first to introduce the quick cylinder speed-changer; first to introduce air-blast separation and cleaning; first to use silent, variable-speed V-belt drives.

Now Allis-Chalmers introduces two new, larger capacity ALL-CROP Harvesters — the pull-type 6-foot Model 66, and the self-propelled 9- and 12-foot Model 100. Both have all of the superior features and principles that made the ALL-CROP famous, and both are priced for home ownership.

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Modern Furniture

(Continued from page 12)

all the friendliness of a hospital operating room. On the surface, at least, they looked efficient—actually they were planned more to appear efficient than to be convenient. Today, the kitchen is coming into its own. There is room for the family to gather; the warmth of the wood stove kitchen is back. But the old drudgery will never return. Years of study and experiment have resulted in kitchens designed to save steps, stretches, and energy.

There are general trends in modern furniture design. Rooms are planned as a unit, individual pieces of furniture are less important than the total effect. Simplicity is generally the keynote. Function comes first—decoration is never allowed to interfere with use. Color is used bravely to create an effect.

It is unfair to look at trends and to conclude that "modern" is just another style. There is no modern style. There are rooms that are simple and clean in line to the point of being cold and bare. There are

rooms which are magnificent and immense with two-story ceilings and lavishly used materials. Other rooms epitomize the casual—with floor cushions and bold colors. But there are people who belong in each type of surrounding. Interior decorators and architects work together with a single object: to create the home which suits the family. A house looks the way it does—both outside and inside—because the people who live in it live a certain way. The house that fits is the house of today.

Basically, there can be no controversy between good traditional design and good modern design. Modernists can contend that theirs is the only design which basically meets the demands of modern life. But traditional furniture will be around as long as there are people who find it most fitting for them.

Just what does this mean to you? It means that when you are in the market for furniture you owe it to yourself to know what's going on in modern design. When you have found the furniture that belongs in your home because it fits you and

your way of life, forget about period and time of design—and buy it. It's your money at stake—and your comfort!

Juniors Honored

Ruth A. Strong was one of five juniors in the College of Home Economics who have been selected to attend the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. She will attend the school during the next fall semester.

Other students named were: Jean Weissman, Beverly MacNamara, Jean Miller, and Mable Lamb.

The Merrill-Palmer School specializes in the study of child development and other related subjects. Over the past ten years, the College of Home Economics has sent more than 40 women for a term of study there. Selection is made on the basis of scholarship, sincerity of interest, and readiness for intensive study. Credit for the work done there is given by the College of Home Economics.

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In the past, we haven't had much to offer the girls at Cornell but it is all different now. This Spring we have—

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Wool flannel in Cambridge gray, Oxford gray, and Navy Blue. To go with them, we have Knee-Hi socks in an assortment of colors and rubber-sole Keds with canvas uppers in white, charcoal, faded blue denim and navy blue.

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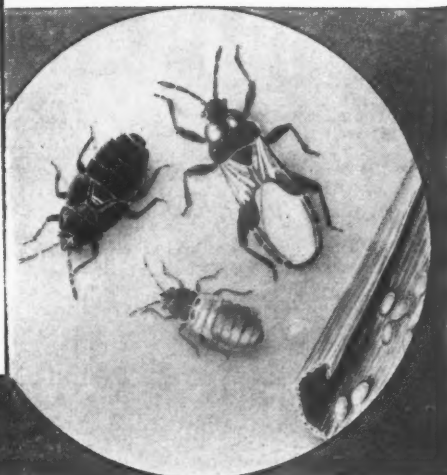
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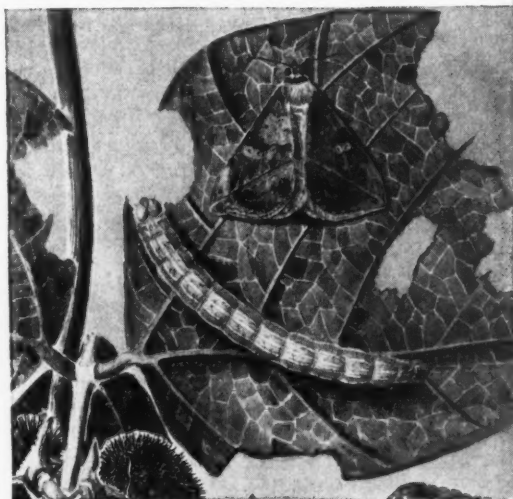


CHINCH BUG

Blissus leucopterus (Say)

Especially destructive to corn and sorghum, the chinch bug usually feeds on large grasses and small grains. Serious crop losses are mostly confined to the Middle West and Southwest in the United States.

Adults migrate to fields in the spring where eggs are laid on plant leaves or on the soil. Newly hatched bugs then crawl to nearby crops to feed. Barriers are used to stop this advance, but sprays or dusts have been effective with the newer insecticides.



VELVETBEAN CATERPILLAR

Anticarsia gemmatilis (Hbn.)

In addition to velvetbeans, this insect does serious damage to soybeans, peanuts, alfalfa, and other plants. Heavy infestations generally appear in late summer, and may completely strip the plants.

Eggs are laid on the leaves. They hatch in three to five days, and the caterpillars will feed approximately three weeks before pupating in the soil. Moths appear about 10 days after the caterpillars enter the ground. Three generations may develop during the season.



TOMATO HORNWORM

Protoparce quinquemaculata (Haw.)

About six to eight days after the moth lays her eggs on the underside of the leaf, the eggs hatch and the larvae do their destructive feeding on leaves and fruit.

Before reaching full growth, the larva passes through five or six stages. After burrowing into the ground, larva changes to a pupa. When moth emerges from the pupa, egg laying begins a new cycle.

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23



ALUMNOTES



1923

Albert Muller has been Professor of Plant Pathology and counselor of Latin American students in agriculture at the University of Florida since 1952. Dr. Muller received his PhD from Cornell in 1926 and then became Professor of Plant Pathology at the Escuela superior de Agricultura at Minas Gerais, Brazil. In 1937 he went to Venezuela where he was a Professor of Plant Pathology at their College of Agriculture. In 1941 he became director of the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura in Guatemala, a position he held until 1950 when he became assistant director of the Escuela Agricola Pan Americana in Honduras.

1923

George A. West, after twenty-six years with the health department of Rochester, spent a year and a half with the Genesee Valley Co-op as milk plant manager and then joined the Milk Plant Specialties Corp. as sanitarian in charge of research and development, April 1.

1937

Leon Graves has been an assistant professor of Meteorology at MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts since 1946. From 1937-42 he was a laboratory assistant in the Department of Meteorology here at Cornell. From 1942-46 he was an instructor and research associate in Meteorology at MIT, Cambridge. In 1951 he took time out to become an associate Professor of Physics at the University of Houston, Texas. Mr. Graves is married and has one daughter.

1934

Carl Nordstrom has been assistant secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Production Credit Association of East Aurora since 1943. From 1941-43 he was an agricultural conservation assistant in Buffalo.

1937

Since graduating **Clarence Brown** has been part owner and manager of Palmer Farms at Ethlyn, Missouri. He is married and has three daughters and a son.

1940

Llew Schaffrath is a soil conservationist at Salem, N. J. Llew says that he hopes to be in private farming before too long.

1942

Samuel L. Painter and his wife have just moved to New Mexico where Painter is working in the Lovelace Clinic (specialty, internal medicine).

1943

Since 1946 **Anthony F. Jay** has been an agricultural teacher at the Brocton Central School. He also teaches the veteran's ag course and driver's education in night school. Mr. Jay was married in 1951 and now runs a fruit and vegetable farm as a sideline.

1945

Irwin Spear received his PhD at Harvard in June and has been appointed assistant Professor of Botany at the University of Texas in Austin.

Home Ec. **Elizabeth A. Brown** is a homemaking teacher in Pittsford Central School.

1946

Alfred Granfagna was an assistant county agricultural agent from 1946-48. In 1948 he took his present job as research associate in the Department of Floriculture at Cornell. He is married and has a daughter and a son.

1949

Walter W. Pattern, Jr. completed his fifteenth and final mission over enemy held Korea last April. Since joining the Air Force in 1950, he has received the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

1950

Edwin A. Kinne has been assistant county agricultural agent in Herkimer County for the past two years.

Paul H. Joslin is now a Seaman 2nd class in the Navy. After graduating he taught vocational agriculture at Warsaw Central School, Warsaw. He is married and has one daughter.

1951

First Lieutenant Alan H. Siluea is in Germany with the 816th Field Artillery Battalion.

1952

Joseph E. Wizeman is now a first lieutenant in the United States Army stationed at Fort Slocum, New Rochelle. He attended the Army's Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Virginia, prior to being assigned to Fort Slocum where he supervises food service.

Lieutenant Harold Alexander completed Artillery School at Fort Bliss last September and is now on his way to the Orient.

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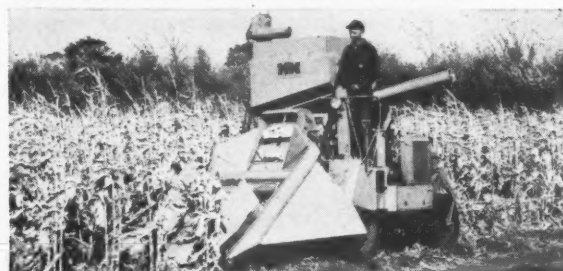
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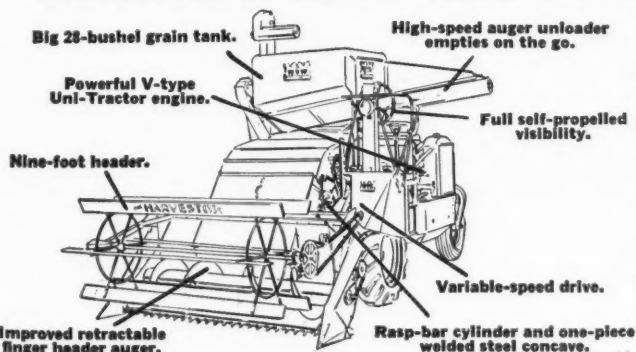
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